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VOL. IV NO. 344

Problems persist

Helou quits cabinet

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Former President Charles Helou tendered his resignation Monday from his new post as minister of state in charge of national reconciliation, the state radio reported.

Informers said President Elias Sarkis accepted the resignation and asked Premier Salim Hoss to pick up another seasoned politician to fill the "sensitive post."

No reasons were given for the abrupt resignation, which reflected the uneasy relations between Lebanon's rightist and nationalist factions.

Analysts said the resignation was tantamount to an "open admission of despair" in the face of insurmountable problems precipitated by acute sectarian bickering in this country of three million people.

Premier Hoss submitted to Sarkis June 16 the resignation of his eight-man cabinet of technocrats and was immediately asked to

form a new cabinet embracing all political and sectarian shades in the country.

Hoss picked up Helou — who served as president between 1964 and 1970 — to explore chances of arranging a national entente and institute a lasting formula of coexistence between the country's religious sects.

Helou's resignation came after barrages of accusation against him by Lebanon's nationalist Muslim group.

Like Sarkis, Helou is a Maronite Christian, and Muslim leaders took his appointment to the cabinet post as an attempt to tip the delegate balance in favor of the Maronites.

"Helou has realized that he cannot possibly establish national reconciliation single-handedly, without cooperation from all factions," a newspaper columnist commented.

Nationalist Muslims want parliament seats reapportioned, all

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Naif watches police graduate

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif attended the graduation of 20 students of the Public Security forces Academy Monday.

The ceremony was also attended by Deputy Minister of the Interior, Prince Ahmad and other senior officials.

Lt. Gen. Abdul Ghani Hassan Jawa, assistant security head for administration and training, praised the academy in its efforts to produce highly qualified security officers.

He said most of the graduates will be sent to the United States for post-graduate studies and, upon their return, the officers will be appointed as instructors at the Public Security Training school.

This is why we lay such great



Prince Naif

stress on maintaining a high standard of morality in our training programs."

"What we are most concerned about is not just organization and methods. We are concerned with the human element and the total man."

After presenting certificates and prizes, the prince told a press conference that the age of students was carefully considered when it came to selecting those completing their training abroad.

Arafat hits at U.S.

German asks M.E. concessions

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP) — West German parliamentarian Juergen Moellemann urged Israel and its Arab neighbors Monday to exchange concessions in the interest of a comprehensive Mideast peace.

"Israel's right to exist will have to be accepted," Moellemann told reporters here after a brief meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros. "And the right of the Palestinians to live in a state of their own and determine their own destiny also will have to be recognized by all."

Speaking through an interpreter Moellemann also said that his meeting with Butros dealt largely with U.N. Security Council resolution 242, which ended the 1967 Mideast war.

Arab governments and the Palestine Liberation Organization reject that resolution because it does not include a stipulation for a Palestinian right to statehood.

The Palestinians and their Arab supporters also reject the U.S.-arranged Camp David peace framework which paved the road for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, signed March 26 under President Jimmy Carter's auspices.

"All parties to the Mideast conflict must recognize resolution 242 and the Camp David accords as a fact," Moellemann urged. "And both the Israelis and the Palestinians will soon be able to resume normal activities and extend its sovereignty to every inch of its own territory."

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*Assistance increased***Charity records year of giving**

DAMMAM, Aug. 6 (SPA) — During the past year of its operations the Philanthropic Society of the Eastern Province increased the amount of assistance given the needy from SR583,172 to SR2.65 million. It helped 604 families, or 4,233 people, as against the previous year's 220 families, 1,540 people.

The figures were made public Sunday, at a meeting of the society's general assembly here, by the general secretary, presenting a

report on activities in the year just ended.

He said that for next year the society is studying a program for teaching the Holy Koran, building new mosques and repairing existing ones, building a nursery school and establishing assistance to hospitals.

Given to the organization since its recent establishment had reached SR172,791,500. The most recent list totalled SR1.214 million.

That included SR1 million from Sheikh Kamal Adham and Partners.

Also included were SR100,000 from Faiz Muawaid and Son, SR50,000 from Muhammad Abdo Saleh Osman, SR25,000 from Dakhil Allah Al-Saad Al-Saeed and sons, SR15,000 from DR. Abdul Hadi Hassan Taber, SR10,000 from Omar ibn Sadiq stores, SR5,000 each from Amin Attas and Ahmad Turki and SR1,000 from Sheikh Soliman Waznah.

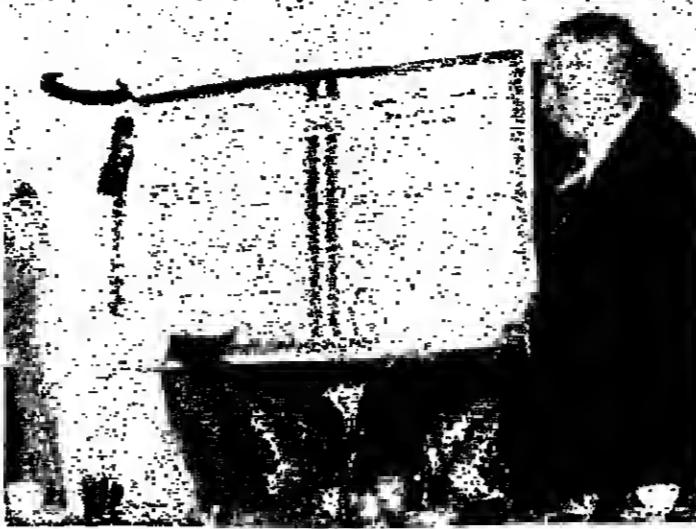
Prince Salman thanked them and called on the public to give the society as much as they can in the Holy month of Ramadan.

Riyadh Philanthropic Society has also announced further donations of SR670,000.

The society thanked the donors.

And the Committee for Release of Bankrupt Prisoners in Riyadh has received SR50,000 from Hamad ibn Muhammad ibn Saifan Est., SR10,000 from Dakhil Allah Al-Saad Al-Saeed and Sons, SR10,000 from Abdul Mohsen Al-Abdul Mohsen Al-Suwaili, SR1,000 from Al-Taj stores, and SR500 from Muhammad ibn Ali Al-Habib Est.

The committee thanked them.



HONOR: Najim ed Din Erbakan receives the World Islamic Award from Dr. Ahmad Bahafid.

Islam youth prize given to Turkish party leader

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Najim ed Din Erbakan, the chairman of the Turkish National Salvation Party, was Sunday presented with the World Islamic Youth Award by the general secretary of the World Islamic Youth Conference for his efforts in serving Islam.

Attending the ceremony were Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, chairman of the Board of Religious Guidance, Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary-general of the Muslim World League, and several ulama and members of the conference secretariat.

The general secretary of the organization, Dr. Ahmad Bahafid, described the award as a mark of recognition of Erbakan's service to Islam both inside and outside Turkey and a further financial help to his efforts.

He said Erbakan has helped build some 3,000 schools for teaching the Holy Koran and 350 for imams and speakers in mosques, as well as helping found an Islamic university in Turkey and having Islamic studies included in the Turkish academic curriculum.

Muslim League warns about Communist threat

MECCA, Aug. 6 (SPA) — The Muslim World League has warned all Islamic bodies of "dangerous Communist tactics."

The warning came in a resolution adopted by the 20th session of the league's constituent assembly and distributed by the league's secretariat.

It urges all Islamic institutions

Channelling development
Taif growth plan decided

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen says decisions have been taken to limit the development of Taif to certain areas.

He was speaking after chairing a meeting here Sunday of the Higher Committee for the Development of Taif that inspected planning for an anticipated growth of population, looking at the density of buildings, supplies of public services, schools and resort areas.

Prince Saud said the actual sites where further development will be channelled will be inspected so they may be properly designed and to remove any obstacles in the way of planned expansion.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs for Urban Planning Omar Ghadi, Mecca mayor Abdul Qader Koskak, Traffic Department Director Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad ibn Raja Al-Harbi and several officials from the government.

Prince Saud also said that he has instructed the acting mayor of Taif and the city's traffic director to start a campaign to check that people are using areas attached to residential buildings that are licensed as parking lots, rather than using them for any other purpose.

road contract has been awarded to a Saudi firm, Worth SR125 million, it calls for finishing the road in eighteen months, Saloum said.

He also said that a study is being made of the few remaining villages in the Kingdom not yet connected to the outside world by road. In most of Saudi Arabia's towns and villages the Ministry is building roads.

Riyadh belt deal imminent

TAIF, Aug. 6 (SPA) — Deputy Minister of Communications for Roads Dr. Naser Al-Saloum said Monday that the contract for the northern part of the Riyadh belt road will be awarded soon.

The 30 kilometer road from Khurais to Muzahmin is to pass Rawdah, the airport, Rowdah again and Mumaria.

The 50 kilometer Baha to Aqiq



Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen

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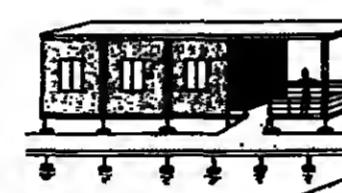
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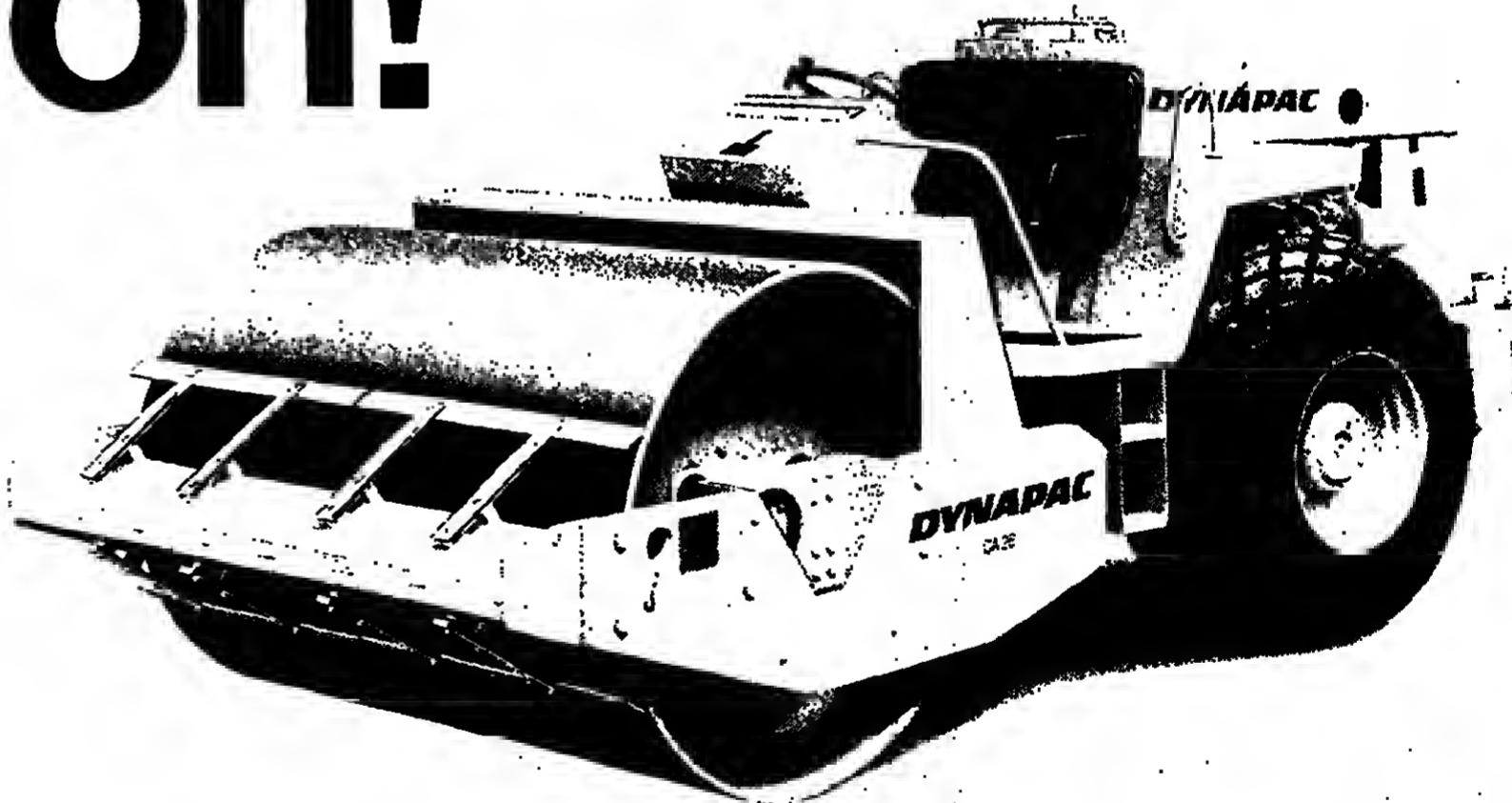

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Unofficial list published

Clergymen sweep Iranian assembly seats

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (AP) — Clergymen and conservatives have taken at least 60 of the 73 seats in the Assembly of Experts who will draft and ratify a new Iranian constitution paving the way for a new state, an unofficial list of winners released by the Interior Ministry showed Monday.

Secretary general of the leftist oriented Kurdish Democratic Party, Abdul Rahman Ghazemlu, was elected from West Azerbaijan province in the election Friday.

Five of the ten winners in the Tehran area were clerics led by top vote getter, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani. The ministry said the final number of votes each candidate received in the Tehran area, including one woman, would probably be compiled by Thursday.

New Charter

The unofficial list of winning candidates indicated that at least 50 were clergymen and 10 were fundamentalists. The assembly was expected to formulate and approve a new charter based on Islamic principles which would leave little room if any, for dissent.

Bakhtiar expects violence to break out soon in Iran

PARIS, Aug. 6 (R) — Former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said in a radio interview broadcast here Sunday he thought an "explosion" or "extremely rapid change" was inevitable in Iran.

Bakhtiar, who emerged from nearly six months of hiding to give a press conference here last week, said he did not rule out the possibility of a new civil war in Iran, but he would not provoke the explosion himself. "I will not be the cause of disorder. I will bring order and harmony," he said.

Bakhtiar served as prime minister in Iran for only a few weeks. Appointed by the Shah shortly before he went into exile, Bakhtiar disappeared during the revolution which followed soon afterward.

In Sunday's interview on RTL radio he said he would hold a press conference next month when he would announce details of his future plans.

He said he would also give interviews on "certain specific problems."

Returning to the situation in Iran, Bakhtiar said he thought Ayatollah Khomeini "was very wrong to humiliate the army."

"There have been thieves, and even criminals in the army, just as there are everywhere... but I think that every soldier, every non-commissioned officer and every officer is in principle an honest man, undeniably well-trained and worthy."

"The reason they did not commit more massacres than they did is because they felt solidarity with the nation and they must be given the praise they deserve, because

by secular political groups.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who was not a candidate, had urged the electorate to vote for candidates who represented true Islam.

A coalition of five secular parties, Jam'a, Junbes, Sash, Mojahedin Khalq and the Fighting Muslims movements, have charged that large scale cheating took place during the election, Pars reported. It gave no details of charges, however.

The election was boycotted by Iran's three largest secular political groups.

At Ayatollah's urging Tombs destroyed in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (R) — People began destroying the tombs of former Iranian kings and ministers after an Iranian clergymen called for the destruction of the tomb of the Shah's father in Tehran, the newspaper *Etela'at* said Monday.

Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, who ordered the assassination of the Shah last April, issued his call Sunday at a mosque in the holy city Qom. The Shah is at present in Mexico.

Shah's Father

The Shah had his father's body flown secretly out of Iran shortly before he left the country in January, according to usually well-informed sources.

Its present whereabouts are unknown.

Etela'at said Ayatollah Khalkhali had ordered the people of Ray, a Tehran suburb, to raze the tomb of the Shah's father.

"If they do not do this, we will come to destroy the tomb ourselves with mechanical tools," he said.

According to *Etela'at*, the crowd began attacking several royal tombs at Qom with picks and spades, but were stopped by another Muslim clergymen.

Qajar Dynasty

They tried to destroy the tombs of the second and third kings of the Qajar dynasty (1787-1925), Fath Ali Shah and Mohammad Khan, and that of former Prime Minister Ahmad Qavam-Saltah.

Etela'at said the clergymen in charge of the shrine Ayatollah Sheikh Ahmad Molai, stopped the people, saying the tombs would eventually be dismantled.

The Shah's father, Reza Shah, died in exile in South Africa in 1944, his body was brought back by his son to be buried at a specially built shrine.

UAE oil official confirms finding offshore gas field

AL-AIN, United Arab Emirates, Aug. 6 (R) — Sheikh Tahnoon bin Muhammad, chairman of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), has confirmed the finding of a new gas field off Abu Dhabi.

In an interview with the official Emirates news agency, published Monday, Sheikh Tahnoon described the newly discovered offshore gas field, at Khuff, in Umm al-Shaif region, as a major find.

He said he thought Khomeini would try to suppress this new development.

Without the order, either interior or exterior, would be beyond our grasp."

Bakhtiar also said there was evidence of resistance to Khomeini among the clergy in Iran, which, he said, proved that there was a limit to the patience of the "more democratic, more moderate clergy."

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Ram holds huge rally

Singh to resign premiership if he loses confidence vote

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (R) — Prime Minister Charan Singh said Sunday he would resign immediately if his coalition government failed to win a parliamentary vote of confidence on Aug. 20.

But Singh said that his Janata (Secular) Party was not afraid to face a new general election. (See related story, Page 6.)

As Singh spoke at his home in New Delhi, leaders of the former ruling Janata Party addressed a huge rally in the old part of the city, the first of a series to be held before the confidence vote.

Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram welcomed what he called the spirit of rebellion displayed by a group of 16 young members of parliament of the official Congress Party, which is the main ally of Singh in his government.

He called on the 16, who rebel-

led against the action of Congress leaders in nominating themselves for ministries in the new government, to help the Janata Party provide a stable alternative administration.

Ram said the Janata Party would not mind receiving help from any quarter in bringing down the government of "defectors and deserters."

He said he would even welcome support from the Congress (I) Party of former Premier Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, has said that she will continue to support Singh, who needs the votes of her party's 71 MPs to win the confidence vote.

Singh repeated Sunday that Mrs. Gandhi had extended her party's unconditional support to

his government. Singh said the major task before the government was to end economic disparity between the rural and urban people which had widened since India gained independence in 1947.

At the Janata Party rally, attended by about 300,000 people, Ram said, "What has happened in recent days, due to the opportunism of defectors, has made India a laughing stock in the world. It is a matter of shame for the whole nation."

Ram, head of the official opposition and leader of India's 100 million untouchables, said Singh's government is "a shameful chapter in the history of defectors, has made India a laughing stock in the world. It is a matter of shame for the whole nation."

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Huge rally in Hiroshima marks 1945 atomic attack

HIROSHIMA, Aug. 6 (AP) — More than 30,000 people attended ceremonies here Monday marking the 34th anniversary of the world's first nuclear attack.

In drizzling rain, relatives of victims of the Aug. 6, 1945, bombing, citizens and officials observed one minute of silence at 8:15 a.m., the time the American bomb was dropped.

Then Hiroshima mayor Takeshi Araki delivered a speech, saying, "We are faced with the urgent need to solve the problems of atomic-bomb victims and those exposed to atomic radiation as an issue of international proportions."

During the ceremonies, the names of 2,090 more victims of

Ku Klux Klan to retrace path of King march

SELMA, Alabama Aug. 6 (AP) — Members of the Ku Klux Klan are planning to march from here to Montgomery this week, retracing the route taken by blacks and whites who marched in 1965 to win voting rights for blacks in Alabama.

Bill Wilkinson, imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire faction of the Klan, says the march will "erase the shame to the white race" of the 1965 march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On Saturday, U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young will be in Selma to dedicate a bronze bust of King. Selma Mayor Morgan says he does not expect any confrontation between Klansmen and those attending the dedication, but police and sheriff's deputies will be on hand for the ceremonies.

Wilkinson said the KKK will camp along the 80-kilometer route from Selma to Montgomery. Each night there will be a cross-burning ceremony.

the atomic bombing, including 24 Koreans, were added to a scroll on the cenotaph in Peace Park, built as a memorial to the disaster. The scroll now lists 95,685 persons identified as victims. Estimates of the total killed in the bombing and later because of its effects range up to 200,000.

A han-the-bomb conference, to be attended by 60 delegates from 20 countries, was to be held later Monday in Hiroshima.

In New York, Americans recalled the memory of the bomb attack with protests and arrests.

Many of the protests were aimed at ending commercial, peaceful uses of nuclear power, but in Hiroshima delegates from 22 nations marked the anniversary with a call to outlaw all nuclear arms.

The western Japanese seaport was virtually wiped out. Another 36,000 persons were killed in an attack on Nagasaki three days later, and thousands more died in the following months.

Most of the U.S. demonstrations Sunday were peaceful. But more than 200 persons were arrested at the Indian Point nuclear facility in Buchanan, New York, 65 kilometers north of New York City.

About 100 of the U.S. demonstrators staged a "lie-in," lying down in front of the gate to commemorate the bombing. Police said the arrests came after protesters scaled and hurried under the fence surrounding the plant and chained themselves to the front gate.

A "Hiroshima weekend" vigil and rally were held at the naval weapons station near Seal Beach, California, to protest storage of weapons in a residential area. Plants sensitive to low-level radiation were planted, and about 500 persons formed a human chain along the Pacific coast highway.

At Sunday's rally, former External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee said "inept handling" had left India isolated at the Commonwealth summit in Lusaka.

Vajpayee said new foreign minister, S.N. Mishra, now in Lusaka, who has no experience in foreign affairs, "deserves to be pitied."

He said India had made a "disastrous bid" to take over the Commonwealth secretary-general's post from incumbent Sridath Ramphal of Guyana.

"I had advised against this move when I was in the government," Vajpayee said.

At the brandenburg Gate, at the end of Unter den Linden, ordinary East European tourists can get no

closer to the wall than about 200 yards.

Signs in four languages warn against proceeding without permission, and armed East German border guards patrol the area. But the mood is relaxed, and guards often joke with tourists.

Czech, Russian and other soldiers pose for pictures in front of the gate and wall.

From their vantage point in the British Sector, Westerners can see several large buildings in East Berlin, including the Polish Embassy and a branch of the East German

Education Ministry.

But East Europeans can see little of West Berlin, except for the golden victory column, which commemorates the Franco-Prussian war, a couple of hazy skyscrapers and the massive Reichstag.

"Formerly one could cross

there and visit the zoo or the parks," one young East German woman explained to her out-of-town companion. "But unfortunately..."

She smiled and shrugged her shoulders.

Training became apparent in February when it fell short of administering the sharp lesson it hoped for to the Vietnamese.

Peng is dead, a victim of the Maoist

guerrilla era and the savage persecutions of the Cultural Revolution, but he has been rehabilitated along with his ideas about modern warfare.

The *Liberation Army Daily* talks about the

need to narrow the gap between China and world technology, to train more commanders

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and to bring military thinking, which it calls

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Behind all this one senses a desire to

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relations produce advances in this area, the

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Though lip service is paid passingly to Mao

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fore it is espoused.

The idea in its time was a stroke of genius.

But in the closing years of the century when

China confronts possible devastation from

Soviet nuclear weapons, it is an idea whose

value and charm have vanished.



THE RUSSIAN MEMORIAL: The 18-year-old Berlin Wall prevents East Europeans from seeing such monuments in their sister city but throngs still gather at the wall for a glimpse of how the other half lives.

A glimpse of the other side

The curious gather at the Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP) — Every day scores of people mount the observation platforms in front of the Brandenburg Gate and stare across the wall for a peek at the communist world.

The people on the other side are staring back.

"Look over there," joked one East German woman as she gazed toward the western platform several hundred yards away. "I believe they are looking at us. I feel like I'm in a zoo."

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Congress deadlocked

Bolivia forced to wait for civilian leadership

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Bolivian congress recessed Monday after an all-night session failed to elect a president, creating a political stalemate and forcing a delay in the days scheduled transfer of government.

The presidential election was left to the parliament when none of the eight candidates in the July 1 national election received a majority.

"We have informed the legislators that they can continue their deliberations. We will transfer power when they have elected a president," Interior Minister Lt. Gen. Raul Lopez said after an urgent meeting with Gen. David Padilla, chief of the military junta, his cabinet, the military high command and leaders of the national legislature.

The crisis developed in the early morning hours when a last-minute compromise fell apart and the congress' session was adjourned until 10 a.m., only 30 minutes before the scheduled inauguration.

The compromise proposal, which had appeared virtually

assured of approval, was to elect Senate President Walter Guevara as president of the republic. His government would include the participation of the country's two most powerful political forces, the Centrist National Revolutionary movement and the leftist Popular Democratic Union.

Former President Herman Siles Zuazo, head of the Democratic Union, backed out of the deal and it never reached a vote in congress.

The search for a compromise solution to a congressional deadlock followed five rounds of voting on Saturday and Sunday to elect either Siles or former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, head of the Revolutionary Movement, as president.

Paz won a plurality, but never a majority, in each round.

The constitution required con-

gress to vote for the top three can-

didates from the July 1 election.

When none obtained a majority in

the first round, voting continued for

the two front-runners.

Siles won 528,695 votes in the

popular election. Paz placed sec-

ond with 527,184 votes and Gen.

Hugo Banzer of the rightwing

Nationalist Democratic Action

Etna's eruption reported ebbing

CATANIA, Sicily, Aug. 6 (R) — A huge lava slick oozed out of a

crater on Mount Etna and

threatened villages on the slopes

of the volcano but officials say it

will probably halt Monday before</

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THE REQUIRED CHANGE

As Egypt, Israel and the United States resumed their "autonomy" talks in Haifa yesterday, speculation on American-Israeli disagreements regarding the nature of the proposed Palestinian self-rule has come to the fore.

Many Arab observers still doubt that such disagreements exist. Others grant their existence but think that they have been blown out of all proportion by the American and Israeli media. Yet there are now indications that such disagreements both as to the means and ends of the current peace process have reached unprecedented sharpness in the normally amicable course of the "special relationship" between America and Israel.

There is no need to go back to that early stage in the peace process when these disagreements started. Their nature now, and the degree of acrimony surrounding them, can be readily seen from the last "self-rule" meeting in Alexandria, when Israeli sources close to the chief negotiator protested that the American side took a harder line than Egypt. This, they went on, caused a new hardening in the Egyptian position.

While some attention was paid to these deliberate Israeli "leaks" in the Arab and international press, many remained sceptical. It was possible that Israel had another motive in publicizing this. It might have intended it to pressure the Americans, or to isolate Egypt further from the rest of the Arabs by showing it as less resolute than even America when it came to Palestinian rights. Or it might have aimed at building up America's image for the Palestinians in the occupied territories, by presenting the Americans as the staunch defenders of Palestinian rights.

In the last few days, just before the resumption of the present round of meetings in Haifa, the story of American-Israeli disagreements has returned, but with far more decisive detail. Last week, both Harold Saunders of the State Department and Robert Strauss, the special American envoy to the peace talks, showed considerable understanding for the rights of the Palestinians and a greater willingness to support them.

It would be too simple to say that Saunders and Strauss gave an Arab interviewer the kind of talk the Arab side wants to hear; that they would soon change their tune when talking to the Israeli press. For in the same week President Carter himself had said something with truly serious implications, when he compared the Palestinians in their struggle for their rights to the Civil Rights movement of the American blacks.

It is true that he said later that he was talking of the end in view rather than the means. Yet anyone who knows anything of the United States cannot but grasp the implications of such talk. Through it the American president can only mean that the right of the Palestinians to their homeland is on par with that of the blacks in America: a right which, in other words, no one disputes, with the blacks accepted as one of the oldest communities in the United States.

The contradictory nature of the reports emerging from America and Israel on America's true position tends to confirm rather than weaken the view that the two sides now are in disagreement. It was mentioned once that Strauss, who is Jewish, opposes the State Department's pro-Palestinian view, that he is in this at one with Walter Mondale, the Vice President. There was nothing to support this, however, in his recent interview. Equally, the conflicting reports of a conflict of view between Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski seem to cancel each other out. One view was that Vance far outstripped Brzezinski in the range of his understanding of Palestinian rights. The other was that the National Security Council was much more steadfast in the face of Israeli pressure than the State Department, which showed no wish to antagonize Israel further. These contradictions point to the multiplicity of sources eager to put their versions on record. This itself is of significance.

It is well known, though such matters are always relative, that the State Department has always been nearest among comparable bodies to an understanding of Arab demands, and a willingness to meet them. The position now ought to be more encouraging than at any time before, when the State Department could merely offer advice then sit back in silence as the Administration went on to do exactly the opposite. The present Administration appears held views close enough to those of the State Department to warrant hope for more from America than before, and that on a specific issue.

This concerns, the phrase, "full self-rule", as it was in the Camp David agreements which appears to mean to the Israelis something quite different from what both Egypt and the United States have in mind. Israel does not want to yield to those living in the occupied territories any thing more than a limited measure of civic powers, insisting at the same time on its settlements remaining throughout the area, and on keeping complete control of matters of security and all matters, internal and external, which remain outside municipal jurisdiction. The United States understands "full self-rule" for the Palestinians to include judicial, legislative and executive powers which can in the end mean independence.



It was another treaty, but much is the same

By Tom Shachtman

NEW YORK — Sixty years ago this month, in July 1919, the Senate began to debate a treaty of overwhelming international importance. Ratification or rejection of the treaty would have vast significance for future peace. It was the eve of a presidential election year and a sitting president's prestige was on the line. To the treaty in question the president had given his best efforts, his skills as a negotiator, his ideals. It was a compromise hammered out with bitter antagonists, and was the best he believed he could get.

The Treaty of Versailles ending World War I, and which contained the charter for the League of Nations, was rejected by the Senate, both with and without serious addenda. As a result, the United States did not enter the League, and within less than 20 years the world was once again at war. In the *Congressional Record* one can read how the provisions most most clear is that the senators both for and against the treaty took positions and rationalized them, not on the issues — though there were some who had truly philosophical objections — but on the politics involved. A dozen Republican senators had been waiting to defeat Woodrow Wilson for several years.

Some of their "get-even" votes in 1919 and 1920 dated as far back as payment for Mr. Wilson's introduction of the Federal Reserve System in 1913. The Republicans held a slim majority in the Senate, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. controlled the important Foreign Relations Committee, which largely dominated hearings on the treaty.

The Democrats also had politics to consider. It

sions of Versailles were so complex as to be confusing, how only an expert could figure the ramifications of them. Over 50 million words were spoken or written about the treaty, many of them extremely intemperate.

What seems most clear is that the senators both for and against the treaty took positions and rationalized them, not on the issues — though there were some who had truly philosophical objections — but on the politics involved. A dozen Republican senators had been waiting to defeat Woodrow Wilson for several years.

As Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister in 1970, as Home Minister in Desai's Cabinet until he was thrown out just a year ago and as Finance Minister after his recent return to grace, Charan Singh has shown tax concessions, cheaper farming inputs and laws to encourage the consolidation of holdings on small landowners who cultivate their own estates.

Author of half-a-dozen books on the economy, Charan Singh can talk animatedly and for hours on the need to improve agriculture as the basis of growth. He is deeply suspicious of cities, heavy industry, development plans, and collectivization. His backbites rise at the very mention of Communism.

His "Utopia" would be peopled by conservative farmers with only a light scattering of small-scale industry to traditional crafts and provide fringe employment without disturbing the tenor of village life. The ideal farm, he once said, was as much as a man could cultivate with a pair of bullocks.

But Charan Singh is unlikely to have much opportunity now of translating any of these ideas into practice. He is far too busy trying to survive the constitutional crisis in to which Desai plunged India

seemed obvious to most that Mr. Wilson would not be a viable candidate in the 1920 election and so was not able to command his own party's votes as a sitting president with long coattails might otherwise do. Democrats who could sense the rising tide of change toward what Warren Harding would characterize as "normacy," but which was conservatism resurgent, also were not firm for the Wilsonian peace.

The real issue on the treaty had been squarely raised by Theodore Roosevelt not long before he died at the time of the war's end: It was "100-percent Americanism" and caring about America first, versus internationalism, uneasy alliances and an attempt to do something that had never successfully been done before — prevent war.

The debate over the treaty and the League of Nations produced one of the sorriest episodes and ugliest instances of politics run rampant in U.S. history. When the Senate finally rejected the treaty,

more than a majority of senators, and, what evidence can be found suggests that a majority of the people in the country, favored ratification. Yet in the 1920 election, the Democratic candidates who professed to want to bring United States into the League was soundly defeated, so perhaps — just perhaps — the people did not want the treaty ratified after all.

One would hope that the debate on Salt II would produce some edifying words to illuminate our path to the future in terms of the arms race, the conduct of international affairs, and man's infinite capacities for good and evil. More likely, though, it will produce nothing more than a lot of politics, with a keen eye on the polls and on the 1980 election year. So, get out your scorecards and watch the battle. It will be lively and full of fireworks no doubt, and probably won't have very much to do with the life-or-death issues of the treaty before the Senate at all. (NYT)

How long can Charan Singh last at India's helm?

By Sumanta Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA —

A prominent Janata MP once said of India's new Prime Minister: "The only difference between Charan Singh and Indira Gandhi is that she is a successful dictator and he is not."

The comparison is not entirely fair, even though Chaudhury Charan Singh (the Mogul title of Chaudhury is usually bestowed on small landowners and influential village chiefs) does not take kindly to opposition.

His clannsmen — the Jat tribe of the fighting Rajput Kshatriya caste — may not be rich, but are a stuck-necked lot, and, in spite of his frail looks, low quavering voice, and gentle old courtesy, Charan Singh has more than his fair share of the community's ego.

But the 77-year-old leader from Uttar Pradesh (the state which has produced all Prime Ministers barring the luckless Gujarati Morarji Desai) is that rare bird in India's political jungle: an honest operator unblemished by any breath of scandal.

His seeming arrogance is also mellowed by a passionate dedication to the cause of the modest peasant landowner — the Hindu equivalent of the yeomen of

England.

As Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister in 1970, as Home Minister in Desai's Cabinet until he was thrown out just a year ago and as Finance Minister after his recent return to grace, Charan Singh has shown tax concessions, cheaper farming inputs and laws to encourage the consolidation of holdings on small landowners who cultivate their own estates.

Author of half-a-dozen books on the economy, Charan Singh can talk animatedly and for hours on the need to improve agriculture as the basis of growth. He is deeply suspicious of cities, heavy industry, development plans, and collectivization. His backbites rise at the very mention of Communism.

His "Utopia" would be peopled by conservative farmers with only a light scattering of small-scale industry to traditional crafts and provide fringe employment without disturbing the tenor of village life. The ideal farm, he once said, was as much as a man could cultivate with a pair of bullocks.

But Charan Singh is unlikely to have much opportunity now of translating any of these ideas into practice. He is far too busy trying to survive the constitutional crisis in to which Desai plunged India

on July 15 by suddenly resigning to avoid certain defeat on a censure motion. The crisis was only temporarily resolved last week when President Reddy called on Charan Singh to form a Government. Heading a rag-bag coalition of deadly sworn personal enemies and the most unlikely political partners imaginable, Chaudhury Sahib will have to prove his parliamentary majority before the third week of August.

Charan Singh admits that he had always wanted to be Prime Minister: "If a politician does not have such an ambition then he is lying," he said as he took office.

But Charan Singh alone would never have brought off the coup that put him there. The credit must go to Desai's former Health Minister, Raj Narain, ebullient, eccentric, bearded, and always with a green handkerchief tied round his close-cropped head. He synchronized the Janata revolt with the Congress censure motion.

Narain, a former wrestler who still likes an occasional bout, says he seeks no office for himself. (What would Charan Singh say about that?) He brought about Mrs. Gandhi's downfall. He wrecked Desai's coalition. Now he promises: "If he (Charan Singh) doesn't behave, I will bring down his Government."

Palestinian people entitled to engage in an open dialogue on the Palestinian cause.

The paper was optimistic about such a development. It could lead to the Arab world, Europe and the United States working out an acceptable formula for a comprehensive settlement and thus to the establishment of real peace in the region.

But it cautioned all the parties concerned against Israel's maneuvers and obstinate denial of

Palestinian rights.

It pointed out that Israel was systematically dynamiting efforts to open a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue and freezing attempts at finding peace if they started from the right point, that of ensuring Palestinian rights.

The paper was optimistic about such a development. It could lead to the Arab world, Europe and the United States working out an acceptable formula for a comprehensive settlement and thus to the establishment of real peace in the region.

It said that there is no choice but to reconsider the efforts exerted so far for peace to prevail.

There was growing belief in political and press circles that the United States had changed its outlook on the Arab-Israeli dispute and was leaning towards an understanding with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the

lead to a justice the major crime committed by Israel, being done over, the setting up of a Palestinian state; otherwise the whole thing would be an exercise in futility and lead to unforeseeable dangers.

Al-Jazra appealed to the United States not always to bow to Zionist pressures, which have increased particularly as the United States had tried to solve the crisis by encouraging Palestinian participation in any Mideast peace talks.

Sleepy Moroccan town becomes a haven for Third World artists

By Allan Reditt

ASILAH, MOROCCO

Third World artists, many of them forced into cultural exile in the West, are hoping that this small north Moroccan town will become a fertile garden for their talents.

Painters, potters, printers and film makers from about 20 countries in the Islamic world, North and South America, Europe and Asia flooded into this walled fishing and market village recently for a two-week artists convention.

The Third World artists share a deep-seated resentment.

In order to obtain the facilities and the international recognition they need to survive as full-time artists they have been forced to live in former colonial capitals such as London, Paris or Rome, or in the United States.

The Third World has no cultural forum independent of government or commercial strictures, the organizers say. Their ambition is that Asilah will come to fill that role, providing a Third World alternative to the present Western cultural dominance for modern artists from developing countries.

The festival, which ended on July 22, was the brainchild of two Asilah-born men in their forties — Muhammad Benissa, film maker and biographer, former head of information for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and currently deputy for this region in the Rabat parliament, and Muhammad Melhi, an internationally-recognized abstract painter.

"Anybody who wanted to show a film or present a play had to go to Europe or the United States," Benissa said. "To meet the Third World intelligentsia you had to go to Paris, Rome, London or New York."

They began examining the problem seriously in 1977, spurred on by a desire to see their home town thrive without opening the floodgates to cheap package tourism.

Other developing countries had had art festivals but they had always been government organized and held in the capital city. In no Third World country had a festival to provide a continuing center for artists to work and exchange ideas.

Their first problem was to assess the reaction of Asilah's 20,000 people, especially the 8,000 who live in the medina enclosed by its 16th century Portuguese wall, to such a foreign intrusion.

They invited a few artists to Asilah to paint murals on walls within the medina. The bright geometric splashes of color provoked interest and controversy. According to Benissa they also

encouraged people to keep the town cleaner.

In 1978, the two men launched their first cultural festival — a modest affair costing about \$50,000 with 11 painters from 11 countries and one overseas lecturer.

They received financial aid from Moroccan industries, the state airline, the prime minister's special fund and the Canadian International Development Agency and emerged with a \$12,000 surplus.

The palace within the medina built by the Moors can passas Rasissouni at the beginning of the 20th century was the ideal site for artists' workshops and cultural events. But it was still the property of the former colonial power in this part of northern Morocco, Spain.

With persuasion and petitions, Benissa and Melhi obtained a 10-year lease on the palace for one dirham (about 25 U.S. cents). Spain finally gave the palace back to Morocco this year.



Rakhyut Harbor



Young Dhofari boys go about armed

Dhofar development: View from the chopper

By Mary Jo McCouhey

SALALAH—From an altitude of 60 meters this olive drab workhorse of the sky — a Bell 214 helicopter — throws a lumbering gray shadow over the forbidding coastal plain of Dhofar. Below, the cliffs are cracked with dry wadis, birthplace of the frankincense trade, and still home of a few scrubby perfume trees.

The British pilot, seconded or "recently retired" from the Royal Air Force like his fellow fliers in southern Oman, dips to scatter a herd of goats, then flies over the surf, pointing to the sharks. They are like so many white minnows from this height agitated by a helicopter.

The fishermen will have a good catch today, gutting the sharks and spreading them on the hot beach dry out for days before they eat them, putting some aside to send to the fish souq in Salalah.

We had come from the provincial capital — Salalah — and headed for a town near the border with South Yemen, to deliver a medical worker and some supplies. The Bell 214s and their sister Skyvan aircraft are the mobile arms of a pacification program begun in the last days of the Dhofar civil war which officially ended in 1975. Despite some dashes since then with a handful of remaining guerrillas, the region is at peace; the "hearts and minds" campaign, an important part of Sultan Qaboos' development scheme for this remote but strategic southern province of Oman, has seen to that.

Most of the mountain people here still live their traditional life, some consuming nothing but milk and a little rice. Yet while no one hopes for a miracle overnight, there is an impressive measure of progress along the route of the helicopter.

Lifting off the tarmac at Salalah's military airport in the morning sunshine, it is hard to believe that less than four years ago the land below was under seige, the capital circled by a perimeter of barbed wire to protect refugees, keep inhabitants from joining the guerrillas and prevent the guerrillas from invading the capital and proclaiming an independent state.

Modern peacetime Salalah is cultivated farmland and coconut groves, new housing projects, the nation's only stoplight and a nearly-completed all-weather harbor which will help to end the isolation this region has always felt during the four months of the year it is cut off by the monsoon.

Despite the new face of the capital, within a few minutes' flying time it is easier to see how the guerrillas were able to hold out for so long before defeat at the hands of the government forces.

Beyond the gentle plain of Salalah, Dhofar becomes a land which can be known well only by those who have lived here all their lives. The wadis cut deep in every direction into the stony plateau, some wide and prominent enough to be a guide for the pilot, most haphazard and confusing to the outsider, like a close-up of an artery network to someone who knows nothing about medicine.

The endless mountains are covered with scrub and trees: a tank or a platoon could be hidden below. North of the mountains somewhere the Oman desert becomes the Empty Quarter.

In this region the government's aid and development program aims for a kind of organic stability, the security, they reason that no purely military victory by the rebels could ever hope to have provided.

Rakhyut, a fishing village only a few kilometers from the South Yemen border, is a case in point. As the helicopter lands on a patch of grass alongside a salt-water pool, men run dangerously close to the whirling rotors to claim seats for the return trip (the Sultan has declared the helicopters a flying taxi service: when there is space available, the pilot must give a free ride to anyone who needs it).

First to jump off is the medical worker, a senior nurse from the ministry of health, who visits clin-

ics in the area weekly and makes flying calls on semi-nomadic patients in all corners of the jebel.

"We have something here that even people in developed countries don't enjoy," he says. "Medicine brought to your doorstep."

The one-room clinic is already filled with those who heard the helicopter approach. The nurse, a Sri Lankan, puts down his tin box and carton of medicines at the sight of a young man who is clutching his ankle in pain. It is only a bad sprain; had bones been broken the patient would have been airlifted to Qaboos Hospital in Salalah and treated — all free of charge.

As the nurse works, two Sudanese school inspectors from the ministry of education begin their monthly rounds. The new boys' school appears too large for its 65 students, but there is reason for what looks like overcapacity: the government hopes to lure many who fled the area for Salalah during the war to return to Rakhyut, with prizes such as the new school, proposed shops and a new clinic.

For 12 years Rakhyut was rebel territory, its stone houses badly battered or destroyed in the fighting.

The cattle of these mountain herders — and their wealth — are small but healthy-looking, and appear only mildly alarmed at the monster from the sky which has landed among them. When the Pakistani engineer, sent by a government development agency, jumps from the madrave, the tribesmen help unload the nets.

Together they will build a water supply depot, and the engineer will live with the jebali in their

away. In wartime, arms, ammunition and food were trucked as far as this spot, then airlifted to front-line positions.

On this day the base is covered with cement blocks and black water drums for a peace-time project. For the next hour the materials are packed into huge green nets attached to the Bell 214 — it can lift up to about 10,000 pounds — then shuttled swaying in the wind to a precarious makeshift helipad cleared on a nearby cliff.

There tribesmen huddle behind a huge tree, protecting themselves from the storm of flying dirt and stones kicked up by the helicopter. Close by are the women, splendidly dressed in skirts of bright tropical colors, rings of gold through their noses and ears, and circling their wrists.

Whether or not this story is true, the more one sees of the Dhofar aid operation, the more one believes it could be, so dependent does the populace appear to have become on this program with its audacious mobile air arms.

Consider Hallaniya, the single inhabited spot on the Kuria Muria Islands, about 15 minutes from Hasek over a blue-green sea. There are about 40 people here, whose lives revolve around the weekly visits of the helicopter.

Four years ago the Kuria Murias were on the verge of extinction. Almost all its women had been killed by a mysterious disease; the men had no choice other than leave to search for work on the mainland.

Today the inhabitants of Hallaniya appear healthier. They live in new cement block houses and their population is growing. As the helicopter landed near the graveyard where the women are buried, the pilot and his Omani first officer unloaded supplies and a mechanic (to replace a part on the island's pick-up). School was finished, and about 20 boys and three or four girls streamed from the new one-room schoolhouse.

A few mainland women have married islanders and come to live in the new houses, built by Pakistani laborers flown in by the aid program. Indian nurses on rotation from Qaboos hospital man the clinic and keep tabs on the tubercular patients.

Kuria Muria men don't have to work for a living any more: they are paid regular salaries by the Sultan to stay home and be "askars" (guards), and are provided with food from the mainland. At one time even the clothes on their backs were free, but authorities finally stopped this practice when, as one official in Salalah says, "we began to realize it might mean a loss of pride if we gave them everything."

Will the helicopter aid services make Dhofar go soft? The province itself generates little revenue, so the aid program could not be cut back sharply without complaints from those who benefit. Yet it cannot go on forever, financed as it is by the sale of the government's waning oil supplies.

The initial accomplishments of the program are real and impressive; but the band-aids may prove damaging in the long run. Already there are abuses: health workers respond to "emergency" radio medical calls and find tribesmen who only want to be ferried into town instead of walking, as they had to do in the old days. Some Dhofaris, to the admitted chagrin of officials, have learned to manipulate separate government aid bureaus so effectively that they don't have to strain a muscle to improve their buildings or dig their wells.

"Unfortunately," says an aid officer in Salalah, "bounty has become thought of as a right."

Meanwhile, that bounty continues to come. The helicopter pilot expressed the program's philosophy as he ferried tons of building supplies and the Pakistani engineer to that water hole in the remote mountain gorge.

"Look, the Sultan wants to help these people and continue to secure the area, right?" he shouted over the machine's roar.

"He'd have a helluva time getting this stuff out here — and the job done — any other way."

School Inspector (left) with students in remote village. Standing right is a young Omani teacher.



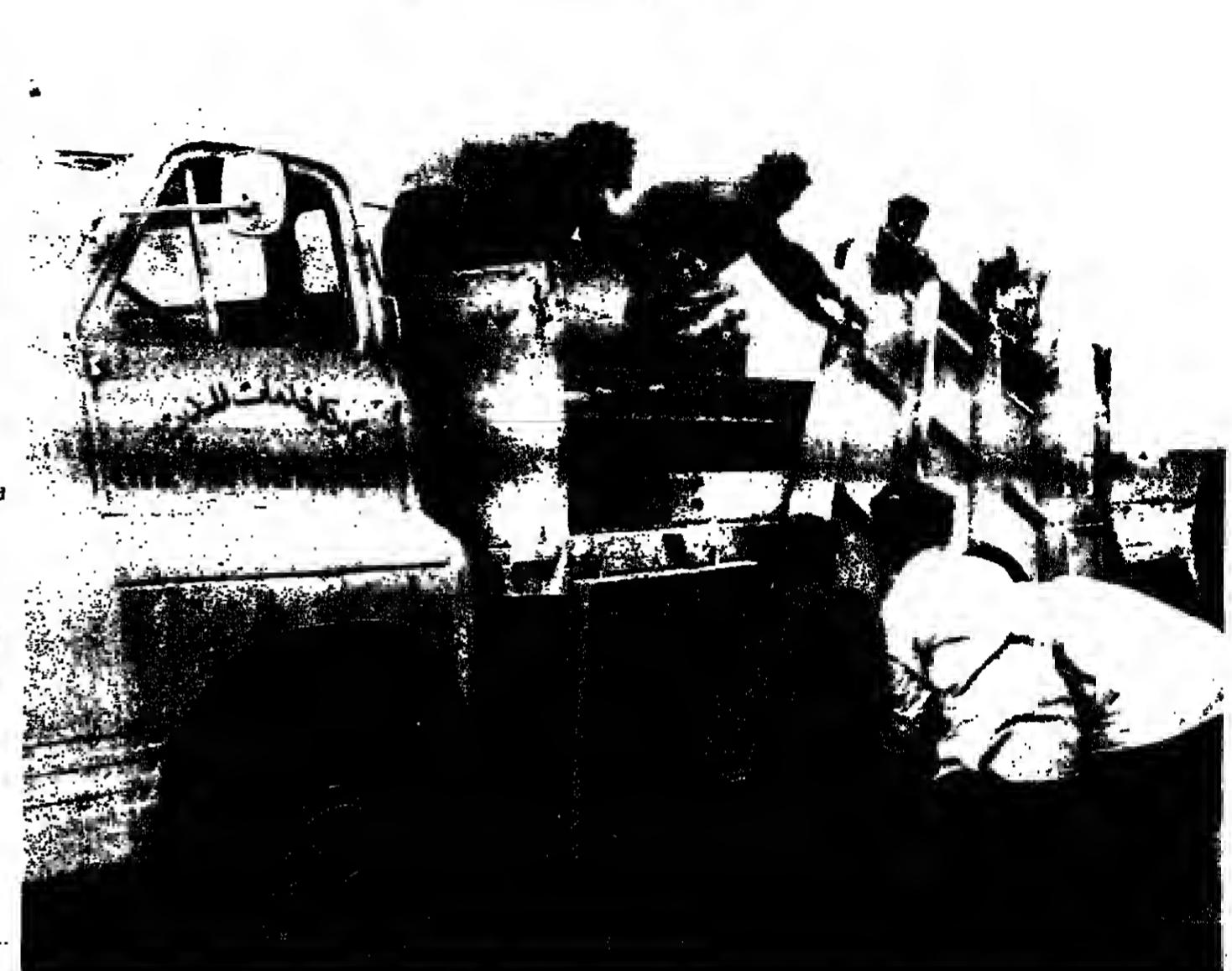
Tribesman in Eastern Jebel, Dhofar

ing, its modest economy shattered. Today many houses have been rebuilt with rock blasted by dynamite from the mountain which shadows the village. Food from Salalah is carried in free by helicopter: another tenet of the development program is that families living in the hinterland should not be at a disadvantage when it comes to food prices, because of their distance from the market.

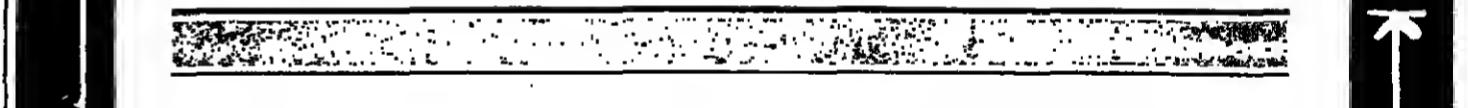
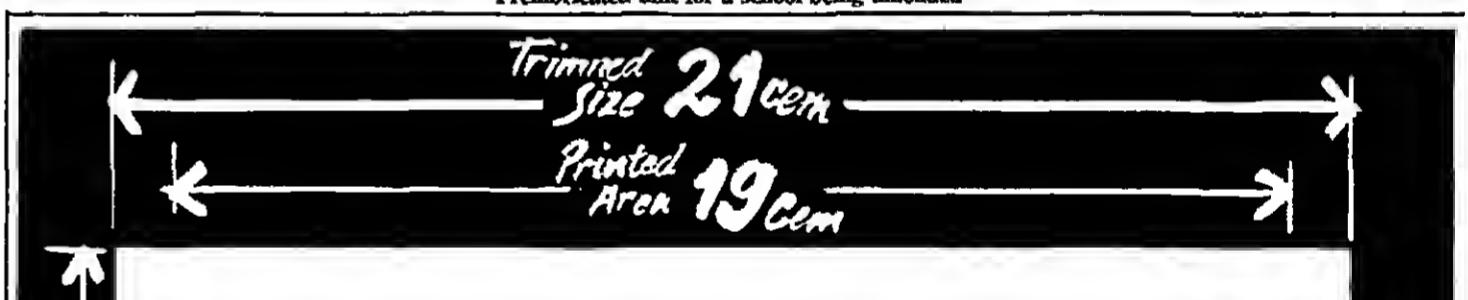
Still, it will not be easy to persuade refugees to return from the capital, accustomed as they are now to electricity, running water, televisions and telephones — all of which are still absent from Rakhyut.

Flying off into the mountains with a Jebali — one of the residents of the mountain — as a guide, the chopper team next searches for a remote water hole. Spouting it halfway down a steep gorge, the pilot flies to a wartime supply base, still called "Furious," located on a plateau a few minutes

The Wall of Rakhyut wearing his ceremonial dagger



Prefabricated unit for a school being unloaded



Starting on August 4 (Ramadan 11), Saudi Business will be coming to our readers in a new format, with new colors and new ideas.

We will be using a smaller size for the magazine, but a size familiar to magazine readers around the world. There will be many more pages, with more of the analytical stories our readers have come to expect. We will publish on Saturday, the start of the business week in Saudi Arabia.

And Saudi Business will now be in color, inside and out. That means a more attractive layout for our editorial side, and more

attractive advertising for the many firms we expect will want to share our pages.

As the governments of the Arab world move closer to integrating their economies, Saudi Business will be moving closer to the stories that involve not just Saudi Arabia but our neighbors as well. That is why we are adding Arab Economic Report to our name, and why we are expanding our staff of correspondents.

When we started Saudi Business over two years ago, the Arabian Peninsula was still grappling with a way to emerge into the world business scene. A lot of infrastructure

had to be built before the area could claim its full share of economic maturity.

Saudi Business had plenty of infrastructure to show as well. While the businessmen and governments of the peninsula, we feel the time has come to lay claim to that maturity that commands respect in the world's economic nerve centers.

The most exciting economic developments happening around the globe are happening here. We at Saudi Business and Arab Economic Report hope to cover them all, and capture the excitement — in color — while we're at it.

We hope you'll join us.

saudi business

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SMALL SOCIETY

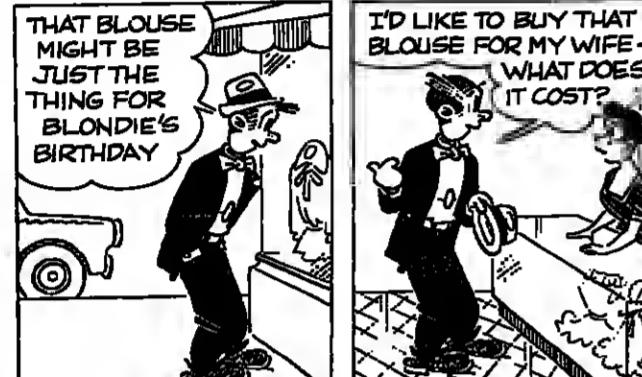
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD HAGAR



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

3 Square deal

7 Point of land

11 Froglike

12 Arm bone

13 On cloud

14 - liquor

15 Wholly

18 Ale

19 Sesame

20 Armored

22 Weight

24 Bound

25 Declared

27 Covenant

29 Detail

31 Delineated

33 Folsom, e.g.

35 Man's name

36 Hair

37 Anger

38 Catchword

39 Banking

41 Disillusion

43 Moreover

44 Carefree

45 Wine to-be

46 Candidate

47 Lists

48 DOWN

1 Respiration

2 Sports

car events

THURSDAY

LUDWIG

ALBERT IRIONIC

LENA TIENDNER

LADY MAM ETIA

IRENE PENN

ARCHIE PORGY

ROBERT SPERBER

TINA SIEGEL

TOMMY SWEET

SERMONY METRO

ENTIRE ATTU

TOILET

TOOT

Yesterdays Answer

26 Lucy's ex

28 Earthly

30 Swamp

32 John

33 and Patrick

35 French G.I.

38 Brazil

40 "The Lady's

42 Burning"

44 Parrot

46 Brazil

48 Parrot

NORTH

♦ A 7 5

♦ A

♦ Q Q 10 9

♦ A 7 5 3

WEST

♦ A 3 2

♦ 9 7 8 5 2

♦ 8 2

♦ 8 7 5 4 3

♦ 8 5 4 2

♦ 10 9

EAST

♦ Q 3 2

♦ 9 7 8 4 3

♦ 8 2

♦ 8 7 5 4 3

♦ 8 5 4 2

SOUTH

♦ Q J 0 8 4

♦ K Q J 10

♦ A J

♦ Q J

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass

5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass

Opening lead — ten of clubs.

king, in which case it would be right to finesse, but your judgment should tell you that it is better not to finesse.

At best, you have a 50 percent chance to win the finesse, while if you go up with the ace you have a far better chance of escaping a club loss by playing three rounds of diamonds, planning to discard a club on the third diamond. The probability of finding the diamonds divided 4-3 is 62 percent.

But when you take the ace of clubs and lead the A-9-Q of diamonds, East ruffs low and you are forced to overruff. You enter dummy with a heart and play a fourth diamond, hoping that East will either be out of trumps or be compelled to ruff with the ace. Unfortunately, East ruffs low again and once more you overruff.

Now, to show your versatility, you switch to a different method of attack. You lead the K-Q-J of hearts, hoping to find that suit divided 4-4, in which case you can salvage the club loser by discarding three clubs from dummy.

It turned out that the hearts are divided 5-3, but your staying power puts you on top because East can do no better than ruff the fourth heart with the ace of trumps — and by this time your club loser has flown the coop.

Bridge is a game of probabilities. You make a certain bid because you think it will probably turn out better than any other bid; you make a certain play because you think it will probably turn out better than any other play. If your judgment in gauging probabilities is good, you will do well, since you cannot have a better ally than the law of probabilities.

Assume you're in six spades and West leads a club. Of course, West may have the

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE

— Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R

is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

ZTVZOT AQOU QKVD A OVBT QC

AFVUDIF NA ETGT CVJTA FNYI

HVD MV DOW INBT ONUT QY

Q G J X D O V X O V E T G C —

Q Y Y T J V G G V E O N Y W K T G I F

DON'T MISS IT

saudi business

In its Colorful New Form as
August 4, 1979 and
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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYERS TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:37	6:00	12:33	3:53	6:59	8:59
Medina	4:50	5:51	12:34	4:01	7:04	9:04
Nejd	4:04	5:30	12:05	3:31	6:35	8:35

DHARAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	Electric Co : 464, New Flintstones : Show 6 the Loving Cup The Beginnings Elgin-Baylor The Long Night When Did You Start to Stop Seeing things? Pool Safety Kojak The Summer of 69 Part 2 Nightmare
5:42 Animal Secrets	6:00 Greatest Sports Legends : The Waltons

WEATHER

Tuesday will be mostly cloudy in the western and southwestern highlands, while normal summer weather generally will prevail in the remainder of the Kingdom; hot during the day, becoming cooler in the evening.

Light to fair winds will be north to northwesterly for most of the day.

Sea conditions in territorial waters: calm to slightly choppy.

Monday's temperatures (maximum and minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	42	31	Tabuk	34	20
Jeddah	38	26	Turaif	34	18
Riyadh	42	26	Rafha	40	24
Dhahran	41	30	Bisha	37	21
Medina	39	26	Subayil	43	28
Taif	34	20	Abha	30	16

SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band

TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Reflections on Fasting
2:10 S.A. Historical Notes
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Music Roundabout
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 World of Machines
3:30 Selection of Music
3:50 Closedown
9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran

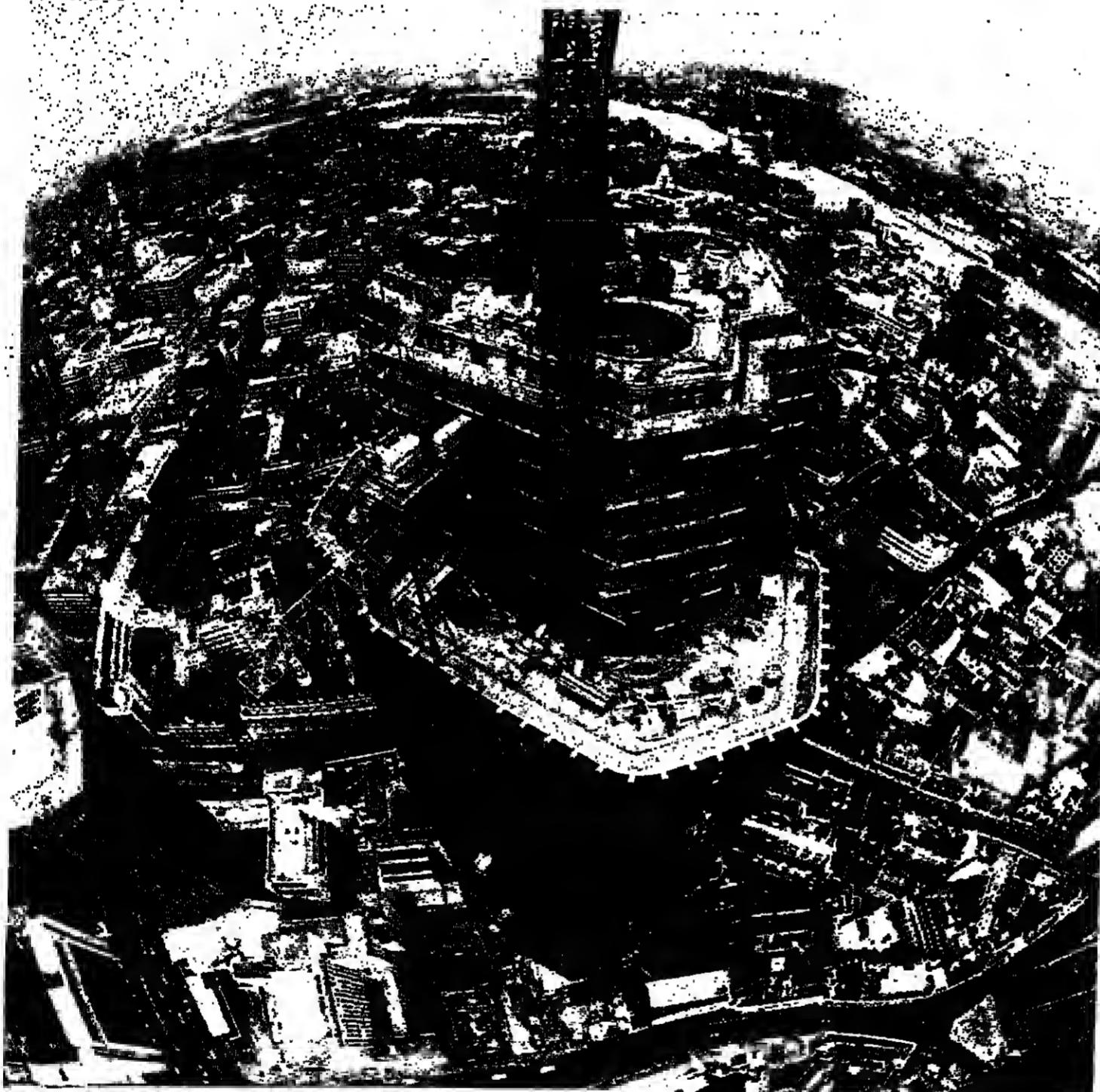
Evening Transmission

9:05 A Message of Ramadan
9:10 Light Music
9:15 Bill Board Hot 50
9:45 Islamic Contributions
9



OLD FASHIONED GIRL : Pop world fashions was out, and old-fashioned elegance was in, when hit singer Liz Mitchell married actor Thomas Pemberton in Paddington, London. Liz is the star of the group Boney M, who had a world-wide hit with Brown Girl in the Ring. This week, after receiving her ring, the brown girl and her groom rode in a stylish horse-drawn carriage to the reception. Fellow group members Marcia Barrett and Maize Williams were bridesmaids. And top-hatted Thomas, who met Liz in Germany a year ago confessed : "Until then I'd never even heard of Boney M."

HIGH SPOT FOR PHOTOGRAPHER : London as it has never been seen before... from a crane cradle swinging on the top of the 650 feet (200 meter) National Westminster Tower building in the City of London. The Tower, which has foundations stretching 200 feet into the London soil for support, will house the international headquarters of the bank. The Thames with the famous Tower Bridge can be seen in the top of the picture. Five years ago when the foundations were being laid, the British photographer, Len Dance, conceived the idea for this dramatic picture. He was winched up from the ground in a cradle which is completely open at one end apart from a safety bar. For the technically minded the picture was taken using a 30 mm fish-eye lens.

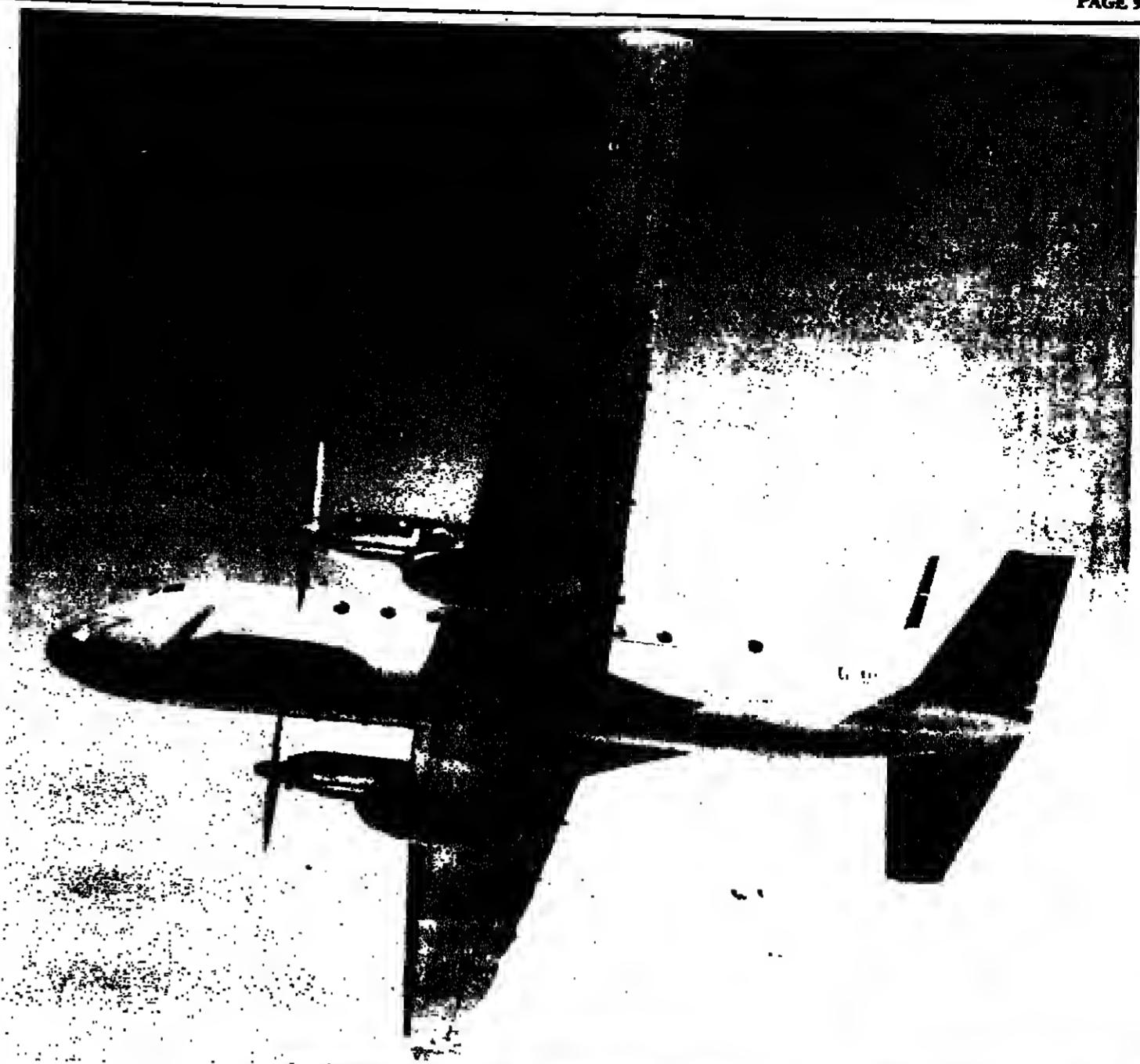


BLAZING SADDLES : Evel Knievel watch out, for you may soon be unseated as the King of the motorbike stunts. David Ward, is a name that's sure to be mentioned on the lips of daredevil enthusiasts. At the tender age of four years (when most kids are still living on a diet of crushed Westabilz and Noddy and Big Ears) David rides his specially built miniature motorcycle through blazing trials of fire. It's all part of the tough training that has been organized for him by his ambitious father. David, who lives in Oxfordshire, England, hopes that one day his name will be in lights!



THE EASY WAY : This simple but effective harvesting aid, called the Dixie Bag, is claimed by its makers to double the speed of soft fruit picking. It consists of a tough bag of washable thermoplastic nylon held on the wrist by elastic straps, and with a wire support which is covered with a stiff material to keep it open.

For larger fruits such as oranges, apples and pears, a further development of the method allows the crop to roll gently down a chute into a waist bag specially designed to prevent the produce bruising.



LESS FUEL : A reduction in fuel consumption of up to nine per cent and increased power for hot and high airfield take-offs — these are two of the flight characteristics of the new plane seen on its recent maiden flight.

Developed to meet the demand for fuel-efficient turbo-prop aircraft, the 48-seat offers an increase in payload of up to 2000 pounds (907 kg). The wing span has been increased by 4 feet (1.22 m), fuel tanks have been modified and changes made to the flaps and control surfaces. The aircraft is fitted with the latest Rolls-Royce Dart engine and will shortly be fitted with hush-kits to substantially reduce noise levels. It will feature automatic pressurization, a new autopilot and flight control system. They will have a new radar and the facility to display check lists, performance data and system failure drills on the screen.



NEW ARMOR GLASS : Vehicles that transport nuclear material are to get a new special armored glass to help them against attack by terrorists. The new glass is developed in New Mexico by the Sandia Laboratories. It's numerous advantages are said to be... it is cheap to produce, lightweight, and more effective than anything yet made. It is so tough that it can withstand a .30 calibre armor-piercing bullet. Picture shows the bullet piercing the screen.



Italian cowmen protest Eastern beef dumping

MILAN, Aug. 6 (OFNS) — Holidaymakers crossing the Brenner Pass between Italy and Austria this summer could find themselves delayed at the frontier post by Italian cattlemen demonstrating over imports from the north.

In recent incidents, several hundred of them, converging on the Brenner in buses, have ransacked trucks from Austria and West Germany, hurling carcasses on the ground.

Their main complaint is that shipments of meat, allegedly from West Germany, are in fact being dumped by East Germany, Hungary and other Iron Curtain countries at prices domestic cattlemen can't touch.

They claim this illicit traffic is organized by half-a-dozen or so consortia of importers, hiding their true identity behind holding companies and making huge profits. The damage to European agriculture is said to extend to other EEC countries, such as France and Belgium, which are regular exporters of meat to Italy.

The traffic starts, it is alleged, in a stockyard somewhere in the Communist bloc, where animal carcasses are shipped to East Berlin; from there they cross to West Berlin, and so gain access to all of West Germany. The process is aided by agreements between the two Germanies which facilitate mutual transactions in livestock and meat.

Officially, the meat is intended for consumption in West Germany. But the "meatleggers" get hold of large quantities and reship it to Italy, where there is a ready market.

This is because, with rising wages and living standards, the Italian people have become big eaters of meat. The land of

spaghetti, ravioli and lasagne now abounds with prime cuts of steaks and roast, the demand for which cannot nearly be satisfied by domestic cattle farms.

Italy is reportedly Europe's leading importer of meat. With imports valued at well over \$ 5 million a day, the commodity is second only in volume to imports of petroleum products, and is a heavy factor in the balance of payments.

Italian cattlemen say they are not opposed to imports as such. They resent the trickery of trying to pass off meat from Communist sources as the produce of West Germany, where production costs are higher than those in Italy itself.

The cattle farmers have a secondary grievance: they say that some enterprises in Italy are importing meat designated for canning and re-export; but, in fact, are selling it as fresh meat, again at cut prices.

Proof of the skulduggery is said to lie in the low prices at which many cuts of beef and veal are offered by some Italian butchers and super-markets.

All cattlemen in Northern Italy, some 800 or so, employing 5,000 workers, are up in arms. They say that unless something is done soon, there could be a wholesale abandonment of cattle-farming.

In their bulletins, the cattle farmers demand action from their own government to put pressure on customs officials to check more carefully into the origin of imported merchandise; and for the Ministry of Health to investigate their allegations against the canners.

They also want Rome to make representations to Bonn, so that the West German government will cooperate in preventing meat products from Eastern Europe masquerading as good West German roast beef.



CHIPS DOWN : A silicon chip or slice is merely a non-metallic substance found in great abundance in nature in the form of powder, scales and crystal. It is also the starting point for the microprocessor, probably the most influential device developed since the turn of the century. Developed in 1952 by the Royal Radar Establishment, a piece of silicon as shown in the picture — about 5 mm square, can accommodate something like 50,000 components. The latest method of making these integrated circuits or 'chips' as they are now commonly known, depends on a form of lithography by which patterns are impregnated onto specially treated pieces of silicon. The components are created by diffusing atoms of other materials into the silicon substrate. A British company has recently developed a new method of printing on the silicon using X-ray lithography. Here the chip patterns are 'drawn' by X-rays and this technique will shortly reduce the distance between circuits to one micrometer. Soon it will be possible to make a 'chip' with one million components.

Schlesinger's prediction says oil to \$40 by 1990

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (R) — Owing Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, one of the casualties in last month's cabinet reshuffle by President Jimmy Carter, Sunday predicted that the price of oil would about double to \$ 40 a barrel by 1990.

The controversial Schlesinger, one of five people who resigned or were fired in the shakeup, also criticized U.S. defense policies, saying the United States was not spending enough to maintain a balance with the Soviet Union.

Interviewed on the CBS television program, "Face The Nation," Schlesinger said the future for the United States on the energy front was grim.

"We face energy shortages in the 1980s that will have a depressive effect on the economy," he said. "I think we are going to look at oil prices by 1990 at least \$ 40 a barrel."

Schlesinger rejected suggestions that the United States should use its vast food resources as a political weapon against members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"We may rail about OPEC, but OPEC contains 80 per cent of the

world's oil reserves and there is nothing in the course of the next decade that is going to change that markedly," he added.

Asked about the new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) that has to be ratified by the Senate, Schlesinger said he supported the view of Georgia Democrat Sam Nunn, who wants increased defense spending before he will back the accord.

"We must not allow the passage of this treaty to bring euphoria to the country in such a way that it permits erosion of the military balance," he said. "We are under-spending in the defense area in such a way that we cannot maintain a balance worldwide."

Another man to lose his job in the cabinet reshuffle, Treasury Secretary Michel Blumenthal, Sunday implicitly criticized Carter for his appointment of aide Hamilton Jordan as the White House Chief of Staff.

"There are clearly areas in which his (Jordan's) experience and competence are limited," he said on the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers" program.

Scientists fail to find oil slick on Texas coast

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP) — After finding none of the expected oil off the south Texas coast from a Mexican spill, U.S. government scientists have retreated to their maps and computers.

"We went looking for it and didn't find it where we thought it would be," said Coast Guard Capt. Roger Madson, commander of the effort to defend the U.S. coast from the slick.

The oil began pouring into the Gulf of Mexico on June 3 when a Mexican offshore well blew out. Projections had shown the northern edge of the drifting oil might hit waters off the Texas coast Sunday.

Reconnaissance flights on Sunday showed the oil had apparently slowed, perhaps due to calm winds, Madson said. The oil was spotted near Mexican beaches 13 kilometers south of the mouth of the Rio Grande river.

Further offshore, two to three-meter-wide patches of crude were found but they posed no immediate danger, according to Carl Posey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Coast Guardsmen on Sunday directed the installation of floating barriers aimed at protecting environmentally sensitive inland waters. Madson said the floating fences were in place in the mouth of the ship channel at Brownsville. The channel remained open to ship traffic. Another boom was used to seal off a bay which is rich in oysters.

Rich in tourism

Greek-U.S. groups vie for Rhodes

ATHENS Aug. 6 (OFNS) — A new Colossus may one day tower over the Greek holiday island of Rhodes. Two rival Greek-American groups are contending for the right to build it — and for the rich tourist pickings it will bring.

One group, called AHEPA, plans a 450 ft giant costing \$10 million.

The original, representing the Greek legendary sun god Apollo, was more modest. Cast in bronze, it stood by the entrance to the ancient harbor and, according to Piny the Elder, was 70 cubits high — about 90ft.

It survived for 50 years before being toppled by an earthquake in 224 B.C. AHEPA is confident that its design will last a little longer," says the Mayor of Rhodes, Dimitrios Ventroclis.

Rights for 100 years.

AHEPA wants to build its

Girl gas jockeys fleece Russians in coupon scam

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (R) — Women gasoline pump attendants in the Soviet Union are lording it over motorists and making a fortune from black market fuel deals, according to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

In a report Monday it says the attendants are buying gasoline coupons issued by employers to their drivers, using them as evidence of sales and pocketing the cash.

One attendant at a station on a holiday route to the Crimea built up coupons worth a ton and a half of fuel all at her own profit and others habitually gave short measure, the paper said.

Because of the easy pickings, the job had become prestigious and attracted highly qualified people.

"Oh these women..." Pravda lamented. "So aware of their own importance and with all the magnificence of holding court. When you go to a gasoline queen you see like a miserable supplicant."

Their power had become so great, the paper said, that one man at the head of a fine was made to wait all day because he did not live up to the standard.

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Colossus on wasteland at Vodi, about six miles from the city. Construction would take five years and the group wants "exploitation rights" for 100 years.

Its rival, a group of Rhodian Americans known as the Apollo Association has engaged Rhodes-born architect Yanis Barianos to design its Colossus, which would take seven years to build. It wants exploitation rights for only 100 years.

It is not the first time Rhodes has been tempted with such ideas.

Seven years ago an international architect was invited by a Rhodes textile merchant, Savas Mamalinas, to produce a design.

"He jumped at the chance," Mamalinas recalls. He sketched out the prospect of a new Colossus 250ft high, made of steel, with a lift in each leg and then another from the middle to the head.

And what do the designs like? "Well, to my recollect Ventroclis says, 'one of looked a lot like the Statue of

where there would be a res-

"You know, not exactly like original one, but as a attraction."

But the scheme came in with the death of the then in Michael Petrides, a C-

Colossus of myth."

His successor, Mayor Ven- lis, has doubts about the pr-

He says: "It is my impres-

the people of Rhodes enjoy a

Colossus of myth."

"If you build a new one, yo

destroying the myth. In any

we must not create a mon-

ity."

And what do the designs like? "Well, to my recollect

Ventroclis says, 'one of

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency

U.S. Dollar

Pound Sterling

100 Deutsche Mark

Dutch Guilder

100 Swiss Franc

100 French Franc

Belgian Franc

1000 Italian Lira

100 Danish Kroner

Swedish Kroner

100 Norwegian Kroner

100 Japanese Yen

Egyptian Pound

Kuwaiti Dinar

Jordanian Dinar

Bahraini Dinar

1000 Lebanese Lira

100 Syrian Lira

100 Qatari Riyal

100 Yemeni Riyal

Emirates Dirhams

100 Indian Rupee

100 Pakistani Rupee

Southern Dinars

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Rates announced by the National Commer-

Bank.

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PAGE 12

International

Promise to restore freedom

Coup in Equatorial Guinea brings welcome from people

MADRID, Aug. 6 (R) — People in Equatorial Guinea Monday rejoiced at the overthrow of authoritarian President Francisco Macias Nguema in a bloodless coup by military officers pledged to restore democracy, Spanish foreign ministry officials said.

President Macias, accused by international bodies of conducting a reign of terror in the small west African republic, was apparently arrested Friday night, they said.

He was replaced by a military council led by Lt. Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who promised to restore freedoms and return the country to democracy.

The officials quoted diplomatic reports as saying there was an atmosphere of euphoria in the capital of Malabo following the coup.

Korean floods, slides kill 70 after 24 hours of torrential rainfall

SEOUL, Aug. 6 (AP) — The death toll has climbed to 70 with 57 persons missing in landslides and flash floods triggered by torrential rains which hit Seoul and adjacent provinces over the weekend, officials reported Monday.

They said about 8,500 persons were homeless as nearly 2,000 homes and buildings were

PIA 'hijack'

was really pilot error

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP) — A Pakistani International Airlines plane mistakenly transmitted a hijack signal Monday as it was flying over southern Japan, transport ministry officials said.

An official at the Naha, Okinawa, air control office said the signal was sent by mistake, but gave no details.

President Macias, 55, had ruled Equatorial Guinea since it achieved independence from Spain in 1968.

The International Commission of Jurists said in a report last December he had ruthlessly eliminated opponents and forced 100,000 people — about one third of the population — to flee the country.

Political prisoners were tortured and killed, some by having their skulls smashed with iron bars, it said.

Almost all the country's post-independence cabinet members were reported to have been executed. Other senior officials were arrested without trace.

The Spanish government said Sunday night his administration had caused numerous deaths and

the exile of thousands of Guineans to Spain and other countries."

Spain suspended diplomatic relations with its former colony in March 1977, accusing President Macias of slandering and insulting King Juan Carlos.

Foreign ministry officials said Spain was prepared to re-establish full diplomatic links immediately and would start ferrying emergency aid to the new government this week.

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A diplomatic mission was due in Malabo Monday to express Spain's "great satisfaction at the re-establishment of freedoms and the new government's proposal to rebuild democracy and restore the country's cultural tradition."

Few details were available on Friday's coup, first announced by Radio Bata in the Guinean mainland.

The officials said they understood President Macias was arrested in his home town of Mungo near the Cameroonian border.

Spanish sources said his successor, Col. Nguema Mbasogo, headed the armed forces stationed in the republic's main island, which was called Fernando Po before President Macias named it after himself.

The sources said Col. Nguema Mbasogo was 33 and had trained at Sargossa, Spain's foremost military academy.

About 25 centimeters of rain fell in four hours at some points Saturday night and early Sunday.

Hardest hit was Kangwon Province east of Seoul, where 49 persons were killed and 33 were missing, with property losses running as high as 16 million dollars.

In a hillside village at Pyoogchang, Kangwon Province, 240 kilometers east of Seoul, 13 members of two families sleeping in one house died Sunday when the house was buried under tons of debris from a landslide.

The central government and the Korean Red Cross were reported to be rushing relief supplies to the affected areas.



SMOLDERING : Sicilian villagers watch a lava flow from volcano Mount Etna. The volcano has been spewing out clouds and lava for the past three days, but no injuries have been reported. (See story page 4)

Could get death penalty

Astles appears in Kampala courtroom

KAMPALA, Aug. 6 (Ageo-
cies) — Bob Astles, the British-born aide to deposed President Idi Amin, appeared before Kampala magistrate's court Monday and was remanded in custody for two weeks.

Astles, who fled Uganda in April but was extradited by

Keoya, is charged with murder, robbery with violence and several other charges involving theft.

Under Ugandan law, murder and robbery with violence both carry the maximum penalty of death by hanging.

Astles is the highest-ranking member of the Amin government

He was handcuffed to James Tindycwa, a former policeman, who is jointly charged with Astles with several theft offenses.

Jewish militants besiege offices of Addis airline

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (R) — Thirty members of the militant Jewish Defense League Sunday tried to storm a building housing the offices of Ethiopian Airlines to protest against what they called mistreatment of Jews in Ethiopia.

The demonstrators, chanting and carrying placards saying "free Ethiopian Jews," had marched outside the building for an hour before trying to enter.

Three killed as new violence hits Lesotho

MASERU, Lesotho Aug. 6 (AP) — A policeman and two civilians were killed over the weekend when a bomb exploded on the northern border of this small mountain kingdom, Radio Lesotho said Monday.

Police reportedly found leaflets believed to have been left by Lesotho's main opposition Basotho Congress Party at the scene of the killing, the Hendricks Drift border police post in the Buthe District.

Armed police and soldiers conducted house-to-house searches in the sprawling townships outside this capital city, apparently hoping to discover arms and explosives.

Local residents were warned not to leave the area until the search had been completed.

Authorities recently found a large cache of weapons in one of

the townships which were thought to belong to the opposition party.

Lesotho, an impoverished monarchy completely surrounded by South Africa, has been plagued by bombings and shootouts between police and the Congress Party over recent months.

The opposition won the last

election in 1970 but ruling Chief Leabua Jonathan staged a coup, suspended the constitution and imprisoned his main opponents. After an unsuccessful armed rising in 1974, many opposition leaders fled to Botswana and now are beginning to filter back to their homeland.

Customs officers at all Britain's airports since Friday have been staging what they call a "work to standstill."

They are sticking strictly to the rules of surveillance: laid down by the customs regardless of the fines building up.

The customs officials' action is in protest against government plans to cut their numbers, but so far passengers have been only slightly delayed.



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in Saudi Arabia

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Petrochemical marketing
Gulfert: Coordination in urea market
Bank Al-Jazira reports 1978 profits

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Cossiga begins plans to revitalize Italian economic situation

ROME, Aug. 6 (R) — Italy's new premier, Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga, drew up plans Monday to tackle long unattended national problems that include serious inflation, unemployment and the chronic underdevelopment of the south.

At the end of next month, the Cossiga government, which took office Sunday, will have to present its budget for 1980.

For six months the country has been without a government able to reduce the current inflation rate of 15 per cent and an unemployment total of 1.6 million.

In the south, unions and politicians are pressing for urgent state intervention to create new jobs.

Cossiga will present his program to parliament later this week.

But his government may last only until the winter when new negotiations between the main political parties about a future administration are likely to start.

Seven months ago, a government plan to boost the economy with increased state investments and greater productivity was proposed.

But the inter-party wrangling since then has meant that little is being done in this direction, according to one official economist.

The state budget deficit will be 2,000 billion lire (\$50.4 billion) lower than expected this year, but

"this is because they have been doing nothing on investments," he said.

Tackling a national unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent will be all the more difficult next year because of an expected worldwide economic slowdown provoked by higher oil costs.

Koran contest draws 19

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 6 (R) — Nineteen countries have agreed to take part in the annual international Koran reading competition to be held in Kuala Lumpur beginning on Sunday.

Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Brunei, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia will take part in both men's and women's sections.

Iraq, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Egypt, Turkey, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Morocco and Jordan will send only male competitors.

The permanent chairman of the International and National Koran-reading Competition Committee, Tan Sri Syed Nasir Ismail, said he expected the number of participants to increase in the next few days.

Israeli court ruling

Adams, Mayhew lose libel suit

TEL AVIV, Aug. 6 (R) — British writers Christopher Mayhew and Michael Adams lost a libel suit Sunday against the newspaper *Mauritius*, which called them anti-Semites in a 1975 book review.

Judge Yaakov Batach ruled that their book "Publish It Not ... The Middle East Cover-up" contained "terminology of a vile and pathological kind used in the Nazi Labor Party government from 1942 to 1946."

Their book dealt with what they said was a pro-Israel bias in the British press. *Mauritius*'s review claimed it was written in a Nazi-like style and that its authors had shown anti-Semitism and hatred of Israel.

Judge Bezak said that "it was most important that this criticism should have been published because if this kind of propaganda remains unanswered, it may penetrate into the consciousness of the public, just as did the Nazi and anti-Semitic propaganda did ..."

"These two authors, who have a public image of honourable and cultured men, have repeated absurd and paranoid accusations against a small people which is struggling for its existence," the judge alleged.

Mayhew came to Israel last November to testify before the

court that he was not anti-Semitic. He said he was anti-Zionist, but not anti-Jewish.

Both writers are leaders of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.

Adams is a regular *Arab News* columnist. Mayhew was a junior defense minister in the British Labor Party government from 1964 to 1966.

Their book dealt with what they said was a pro-Israel bias in the British press. *Mauritius*'s review claimed it was written in a Nazi-like style and that its authors had shown anti-Semitism and hatred of Israel.

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